AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [20] with the following amended paragraph:

[20] "Computer-Readable Medium" means any available media that can be accessed by a user on a computer system. By way of example, and not limitation, "computer-readable media" may include computer storage media ~~and communication media~~. "Computer storage media" includes volatile and nonvolatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information, such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. "Computer storage media" includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology; CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical storage devices; magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices; or any other medium that can be used to store the desired information and that can be accessed by a computer. ~~"Communication media" typically embodies computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data in a modulated data signal, such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and includes any information delivery media. The term "modulated data signal" means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media includes wired media, such as a wired network or direct wired connection, and wireless media, such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media.~~ Combinations of any of the above should also be included within the scope of "computer-readable media."

Please replace paragraph [41] with the following amended paragraph:

[41] At some time after its entry, the input data (including the unclassified input ink data 302), may be further processed, for example, to assist in handwriting recognition operations and/or to otherwise place the data in a form or format making it more versatile and usable in various application programs and the like. In the example illustrated in Fig. 3, the input data is sent to a parser, which may determine whether the ink strokes constitute text, drawings, etc. For textual input, the parser system or program rearranges the input data 300 to produce a revised data structure 320 (the process being generally represented by arrow 310 in Fig. 3). The revised data structure 320 provides additional information regarding the layout and distribution of the stored ink strokes. In this illustrated example, the input electronic ink data and/or other data is parsed into and stored as a hierarchical structure defined based on the relevant language model corresponding to the input text language. More specifically, in this example (e.g., useful for English and other Latin-based languages and the like), the input electronic ink text may be parsed and stored such that a page, document, or other selection 321 [[304]] of electronic ink data may include one or more paragraphs or blocks 322 of associated ink data, each paragraph or block 322 may include one or more lines 324 of associated ink data, each line 324 may contain one or more words or character strings 326 of associated ink data, and each word or character string 326 may contain one or more individual strokes 328 of associated ink data (e.g., a stroke corresponding to the digitizer points of the table PC or the like encountered during movement of the electronic pen on the digitizer between a pen-down event and a pen-up event, or some other suitable or desired collection of electronic ink data). Notably, the number of strokes 328 in data structure 320 corresponds to the number of unclassified ink

strokes 302 in data structure 300 such that data structure 320 constitutes a rearrangement and more detailed hierarchical representation of the original strokes 302.

Please replace paragraph [43] with the following amended paragraph:

[43] Various types of information can be stored in the various data nodes 302, 304, 321, 322, 324, 326, and/or 328 in the data structures 300 and 320 without departing from the invention. For example, the various nodes may store information regarding the location of their corresponding element on the page or in the document, the ink or text color, the node creation time, the source of the data in the node, the last node edit time, and the like. Additional examples of data or information that may be stored or associated with a node, such as a word node 326, may include the text's language; its location on the page or in the document (optionally with respect to other nodes on the page or in the document); a global unique identifier (GUID) identifying the source of this word or text (e.g., a handwriting recognizer, a keyboard, an external source, the user, etc.); pointers to the previous word, the following word, the parent node that contains the word, any child or dependent nodes, etc.; a pointer to, an object, or a property containing the strokes or characters contained in the word; and the like. Additionally, a word node, like node 326, may maintain data, such as a property, including some or all of the potential alternatives generated by the recognition software when the electronic ink word was recognized. Optionally or alternatively, various other types of data can be stored in the various nodes without departing from the invention.